

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately.)

THAT pleasantly situated house and gardens in the city of Burlington, West New-Jersey, on the Delaware; it is a commodious double two story brick house, with a good kitchen, stables, coach, hay, corn, waggon, wood, smoke and spring-houses, a pump of good water in the yard; the lot in depth from the water to pearl-street is 366 feet by 73 wide, on do. the whole, except what the building occupies, is a complete garden, abounding with all kinds of the most choice fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c. &c. For particulars apply to Benjamin Randolph, in Philadelphia; or Joseph Bloomfield, Esquire, adjoining the premises.

Likewise a plantation in East New-Jersey, situate at Musqueto Cove, on Toms River, containing about 350 acres, the greatest part thereof excellent salt meadow, with a frame dwellinghouse, salt-works, a very good fishery, &c. a number of furveys of good cedar-swamp, lying on different branches of Toms River, known by the names of Devanport, Wrangle-Brook, &c. &c. For particulars apply to BENJ. RANDOLPH, Philad. or TOB. HENDRICKSON, E. N. Jer. Executors of James Randolph, late of N. Jersey. Philadelphia, April 1, 1783. c. t. f.

FEARNOUGHT

WILL cover this season at the stable of Josiah Furman, in Maidenhead, and at Henry Vankirk's, in Hopewell, week about, beginning at the stable of the latter on the 25th of April, when attendance will be given for One Guinea the season, or Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence the single leap. He is a dapple grey, 15 hands high, rising 8 years this spring, moves and carries himself well, and is allowed, by the best of judges, to be as handsomely proportioned for strength, beauty and swiftness, as any horse whatever. He is full seven-eighths blooded; his sire was the noted horse Old Fearnought; and his dam a three-quarters blooded Janus mare. More of his pedigree may be seen at the subscribers.

JOSIAH FURMAN, HENRY VANKIRK.

April 23, 1783. 2w†

The famous bay stallion

S E L I M

Will cover at William Schenck's, in Amwell, at 3 Pounds the season.

THIS horse is fifteen and an half hands high, and was got by Bajazet, who was got by Mr. Wellenholmes's Tanner, his dam by Bajazet, son of the Godolphin Arabian, his grandam by Abraham, his great grandam by Sedburgh, and his great great grandam by Childers, which was called Lord Portmous Ebony, his dam was Selima, she was got by the noted horse Selim, the property of Samuel Galloway, Esq. her dam by the late Colonel Hopper's Pacolet, her grandam by Old Spark, and her great grandam was Queen Mab, and her great great grandam was Miss Caldwell, belonging to Col. Taylor.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for mares that come a distance. 3w*

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 26th ult. a negro man named Pompey, about 37 years of age, stout built, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on and took with him when he went away a brown coloured full lined coat and great coat, corded linen jacket, two woollen shirts, two linen do. two pair of breeches, one leather, the other cotton and linen, two pair of woollen stockings, new shoes; has lost most of his fore teeth: Whoever apprehends and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BETHUEL PIERSON.

Orange, Essex county, April 28, 1783. 3w† Trenton, May 5, 1783.

To the PUBLICK.

THE Dancing and French schools are actually opened: Those who have any intention to be instructed, or to send their children, are desired to do it as soon as possible, in order to enable them to finish two quarters in the season, as it is not in the power of the masters to remain longer in this place this year. 3w†

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of April 30.

In a free commercial country, every thing relating to trade becomes an object of general concern: And as France certainly ought to have a preference in our trade, we have inserted, for the information of the publick, the following extract of a letter from Nantes, together with the prices current, and the duties payable at that port.

Note, A Livre is near 18d, and a Sol is about 1d.

Extract of a letter from Nantes, January 1, 1783.

As every appearance seems to indicate an immediate peace, it is very probable when this event takes effect, that a large proportion of the American commerce will bend in the old line, and we are persuaded that many merchants in America will form their ideas of the state of the European markets by what they were formerly, and make their exportations of American commodities to England in consequence; in this we must beg leave to suggest an observation that will stand, or fall, only by the event; we refer particularly to the tobacco trade, the whole of which was formerly exported to England, and from thence distributed in the different parts of Europe, particularly to France; but the only demand in future in every country will be the quantity they respectively consume, and we can very safely add that no one country consumes so largely as this, the quantity being forty millions of pounds annually, equal to about forty-five thousand hogheads.

It is true tobacco has been very high in England of late, but not without a large drawback, and the consequence of peace will operate to diminish the price in England in the same proportion as in France.

As to rice and other American produce in general, we are persuaded they will always command as advantageous sales in this country as any other; and the consumption, especially in time of peace, will be very great in a kingdom containing upwards of twenty millions of inhabitants, rich and extensive.

Respecting the manufactures of this country, we must observe that the future rates of goods ought by no means to be judged by what they have been, as the effect of a peace will diminish considerably many articles when the communication is open and free: we are therefore very sanguine that several of our articles will always command the preference, in particular superfine broadcloths, silks, linens, cambricks, calicoes, &c. besides, since trade first opened between France and America, every year has contributed to encourage and reciprocally increase it, owing to the establishment of American Houses in this kingdom, who, by being closely interwoven with their manufacturing correspondence, have by degrees led them to adopt their manufactures to our taste, which in a few years more will entirely corroborate with our wishes; and we flatter ourselves so far as the merchants of America can find it equal to their interest, whether they draw their supplies from hence, or from England, that American gratitude will probably prompt them to give the preference to the country that has so recently buoyed them up under their greatest misfortunes.

As to East-India produce, you may depend that no part of Europe will be able to furnish America more conveniently or cheaper than France, in the course of a few months after the war.

General price current at Nantes.

Broadcloths, 10 per Ct. cheaper than in England.
Coarse do. 10 p. Ct. dearer.
Blankets, 10 p. Ct. dearer.
Linens, as in England.
Silks, in general, 10 p. Ct. cheaper.
Drugs in general, cheaper.
Cutlery wares in general, bad and dear.
Salt according to the season, being various from 35 to 60 liv. p. 3 tois.

	Liv.	Sol.
Sail cloth, 1st quality, per ell,	2	5
2d do.	2	
3d do.	1	13
4th do.	1	
Suitable for top-fails,	1	
Sorted wire, p. pound wt.	1	
Bohea tea,	3	10
Green do.	6	
Congo do.	6	15
Souchong do.	8	
Hylon do.	9	10
Pepper,	2	15

	Liv.	Sol.
Powder,	-	1
Nutmegs,	-	13 to 15
Cinnamon,	-	7 to 10
Jesuits bark,	-	15
Lead, p. Ct. wt. 8 p. Ct. more than	-	-
English wt.	-	27 to 29
Flour sulphur,	-	28
Salt petre,	-	90
Cordage,	-	45
Hemp,	-	40
Nails,	-	40
Copperas,	-	-
Cannons, 6 P. per piece,	-	450
4 P.	-	300
Swivels,	-	60
Brandy, per 58 gallons,	-	90

West-India produce at Nantes.

Cotton, per Ct. wt.	-	240
Sugars, 1st quality,	-	80
2d do.	-	75
3d do.	-	65
4th do.	-	60
5th do.	-	54
Brown do.	-	46
Coffee, per pound wt.	-	17
Indigo,	-	8 to 10
Cocoa,	-	16

West-India produce in general is subject to a duty of 3 and an half per Ct. upon the value; therefore an estimation is made every six months by the board of trade and the farmers; but that estimation is always 40 per Ct. less than the real value, which reduces the duty to about 2 per Ct. only.

There is another duty upon them called city duty, which is about 6l. per Ct. wt. upon sugars, 12l. upon coffee, and 3 ditto upon indigo.

An American vessel loaded with the produce of the French islands, can be admitted into any port of France, in this present circumstance, without paying any more duty than French property, but would be subject to some formality, which an American Captain can avoid by taking a permit from the Commandant or Governor of the island, from which he fails: such a permit is never refused in time of war.

American produce at Nantes.

	Liv.	Sol.
Rice, per Ct. wt.	from 30	to 33
Tobacco, price unsettled,	-	-
Bar-iron, ditto,	-	27
Logwood,	-	15 to 17
Fulvic,	-	12 to 15
Lignum Vitæ,	-	10 to 12
Cod-Fish,	-	50 to 60
Pot-Ash,	-	40 to 50
Pearl-Ash,	-	50 to 65
Pipe-staves, per hundred,	-	80
Hhd. ditto,	-	80
Barrel ditto,	-	27
Beefwax, per pound wt.	-	1 16 to 2 5
Indigo,	-	3 to 9
Elephants teeth,	-	1 to 3
Spermaceta oil, per 60 gallons,	-	200 to 210
Refined turpentine, per barrel of 600 wt.	-	80
Tar, per ditto of 310 wt.	-	42
Pitch, ditto ditto,	-	45
Otter skins, per piece,	-	20 to 24
Minks ditto,	-	3 to 4
Martins ditto,	-	4 to 5
Foxes ditto,	-	4 to 5
Beaver ditto,	-	12 to 14
Cats ditto,	-	1 to 12
Spars, white pine, 40 to 42 feet long,	-	60
Red pine, 80 ditto,	-	3000

State of duties on American produce.

Whale-oil, 4 liv. 18 sol. Flaxseed, 2l. Rice, 7d. Dye wood, 2l. Wax, 2l. Turpentine, 2l. Pot-ash, 3l. 9d. on every Ct. wt. Indigo, 1-80th of the value. Tar and pitch, 1-40th of the value. Besides some duties paid to the city. Tobacco sold to the farmers is free of duty, but if sold to private merchants is subject to a duty of 30l. 6d. per Ct. wt.

LONDON, February 5.

IT hath been frequently affirmed in the course of the late negotiation, that France intended to retain the possession of all the Dutch settlements which by their means had been re-conquered from the English; the United Provinces had formed the same apprehensions, but very unjustly, as will appear from the following answer given to their application on this subject:

Verfaillies, December 2.

"The undersigned Minister and Secretary of State for foreign affairs has laid before the King the Memorial which his Excellency Mr. de Berkenrode, Ambassador from their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, and Mr. De Brentfon, their Minister Plenipotentiary, were ordered to present, for the purpose of his Majesty's promise for the restitution of the Colonies belonging to the Republick, which have been taken by the arms of France from the common enemy.

The King, always disposed to give their High Mightinesses every proof of the constant and sincere interest which he takes in their concerns, makes no scruple of assuring them, that his Majesty, in taking from the common enemy some of those Colonies belonging to the Republick, which they had captured, had it principally in view to spare them those sacrifices which they might otherwise be obliged to do in obtaining peace. Never did his Majesty entertain an idea of bringing the Colonies in question into the balance with the restitutions and compensations which he might offer to England. The King, therefore, does not hesitate to declare, that it is his fixed intention to restore to the Republick such Colonies belonging to it, as shall be found in his possession, as soon as the conclusion of a general peace shall enable his Majesty to give their High Mightinesses this fresh mark of his affection.

DE VERGENNES."

From the London Publick Advertiser, February 8. State of GREAT-BRITAIN'S LOSS and GAIN by the Preliminary Articles of PEACE.

By the PROVISIONAL TREATY with AMERICA

We give up We get
New-York. A promise of a recommendation to give the Loyalists leave to purchase their own estates.
Long-Island.
Staten-Island.
The whole fur trade of Canada.
An immense tract of territory in that province.
Several forts, in the completing of which enormous sums have been expended.
A large tract taken off Nova Scotia, which produces very fine masts.
A participation in the Newfoundland Fishery.

Meaning to state the matter fairly, I do not set down the Thirteen States of America as lost or given away by the present Treaty. The Ministers are only accountable for the cession of such places as are actually in our possession. For these the publick will no doubt expect to see that a fair equivalent is obtained.

By the ARTICLES with FRANCE

We give up We get
St. Lucia. The Grenades.
Goree. St. Christopher's.
Newfoundland Fishery, and a great addition of coast on that island. St. Vincent's.
Miquelon. Nevis.
St. Pierre. Montserrat.
Pondicherry.
Chandernagore (with a ditch.)
Mahé.
Kerical.
Establishment at Surat.
We are to procure for them the districts of Velanour, Bahour, and four Magans contiguous to Kerical.
Besides this, we give up our allies in the East-Indies—dispense with the demolition of Dunkirk, an object held to be of the utmost importance by every Statesman during the present Century—and we have suppressed the condition annexed to the restitution of St. Pierre and Miquelon in the last Treaty of Peace, viz. that of not fortifying them, and keeping above a certain number of troops in them.

N. B. I look upon St. Lucia as an equivalent for the Grenades and St. Vincent's. In point of military

importance, it admits of no comparison. We may remember, that Mr. Pitt estimated it still higher than I do.

The Newfoundland fishery, the addition of coast there, and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, with the unlimited power of garrisoning them, may surely be reckoned more than an equivalent for St. Kitt's, and the paltry islands of Nevis and Montserrat.

Goree may be set against Martinique.

So far there is a fair exchange. The immense sacrifices made in the East remain without the shadow of a compensation.

By the ARTICLES with SPAIN
We give up We get
East Florida. The Bahama islands.
Liberty to cut logwood.

The Bahama islands are expensive nothings. There is nothing new in the article with regard to logwood; it was in the last treaty, and is always the consequence of a peace.

Exclusive of the above, the following possessions conquered by the enemy, are relinquished to them:
Minorca, Tobago,
West Florida, Senegal.

From this statement it appears that we have got nothing restored to us without giving a full equivalent for it; and that we have restored conquests we have made, and given away possessions of our own, without any equivalent whatever; besides accompanying our concessions with new and disgraceful stipulations (particularly with regard to Dunkirk, Canada, and Newfoundland) which in any future war must prove highly detrimental to this country.
W. Y. W.

Feb. 6. The last letters from Lisbon mention, that ten religious houses had lately been suppressed in that city, and several more in different parts of that kingdom.

It is generally thought France would not have so readily come into the terms of the treaty, but for the dread of the approaching rupture between the Porte and Russia. Lord Shelburne, who is at home in foreign politics, saw this, and enforced such terms as he knew could only be accepted at such a critical time.

Feb. 8. It is an incontrovertible fact, that the largest and best masts that the navy of Great-Britain ever used, came from New-England. This is a positive truth, and a very melancholy one. The more we reflect on the loss of our once flourishing colonies, the source of our fame, splendour and riches, the more we execrate and loath those men, who, by their folly and ignorance, caused them to be dismembered from the British crown.

Those wretched men, who lost America, were highly displeas'd with General Washington, because he would not fight, and certainly it was very unpolite in him not to oblige them; for had he fought probably America might have been really "at the feet of the Minister" by this time: but judgment was the weapon he found it more necessary to brandish! an extension of foresight, and strength and soundness of discretion, which English Ministers were strangers to. Had not their memories been as defective as their other faculties, they would have recollected some very striking examples of the keen policy and distinguished advantages of not fighting. The great antagonist of the first General and most celebrated Monarch of his age, was admired, revered and extolled, for his perfect proficiency in the art of not fighting.

It is said, that the American Ambassador will make a publick entry, which has not been the case with any Ambassador since the Venetian. To grace the entrance of the American Ambassador, we are assured that the *Genius of the Isle* intends on that day to make a publick exit.

Feb. 10. The Provisional Treaty with America is found great fault with by those who best understand the subject. Some of the first characters in the kingdom scruple not to term it the *Capitulation of Great-Britain*.

It is a certain fact, that great numbers of the people of Geneva have changed their design of retiring to Ireland, and resolved to settle in America, where the form of government, and the religious customs are, in many respects, similar to those of their native country.

By a particular order of the King, the monument of Major Andre, in Westminster Abbey (which has been wantonly defaced) is now repairing, and palisadoes of iron to be raised to a sufficient height, for the future preservation of that admirable piece of workmanship.

It is remarkable that the dates of two great events correspond numerically. In February, 1763, by the treaty with France and Spain, America was made ours IN PERPETUAM.—In February, 1783, we gave America to itself IN PERPETUAM. O! what a falling off was there!

Feb. 28. Wednesday week, an order was issued by the Council, to lay an embargo on all ships, which were loaded for North-America, and to prevent their sailing before something can be settled, as to the commerce between this kingdom and the United States; for we are yet ignorant whether Congress will admit our ships into any of their ports on the footing of amity and commerce.

During the administration of Lord North the stocks fell 39 per cent. that is to say, from 93 to 54. Dur-

ing that of Lord Shelburne they have risen 19; that is to say, from 54 to 73.

Emigration, which now threatens our devoted country, especially on the sea coast, has already begun its frightful devastations in different parts of England.

If the Legislature does not contrive some immediate and efficacious remedy against this dangerous evil, a great part of Scotland and Ireland, and even of the northwestern and western parts of England, will be presently deserted. The measures to be made use of by government should be mild, peaceable, persuasive, and encouraging: they should offer rewards, but avoid penal restrictions.

This kingdom is once more fallen into a state of anarchy. The House of Commons has adjourned, to give leisure to the men, who, for our good, dispute for the honour of governing us, to arrange themselves: that is, to distribute among themselves the loaves and the fishes. This division was yesterday thought to be made, but new animosities have procrustinated the great patriotick work. It is said, that Lord Shelburne has joined the Bedford party, in order to balance the union of that which is very improperly styled the King's party, and the Rockingham party.

Thus the four grand performers are,
Earl Gower, Lord North,
Lord Shelburne, Hon. Mr. Fox.

The byestanders, the best of Kings, and 9 millions of subjects, want firmness to tie up the fox and geese in a sack, and fend them to wrangle about the dominion of the sea.

Wednesday, March 5.

Mr. Pitt presented the bill, and moved, that it might be committed for Friday next.

Mr. Eden was for postponing it to a further day.

Mr. Pitt said, that he had been so often called upon to bring this matter forward as soon as possible, that he was amazed there should be any objection to it now.

Mr. Eden thought that as Ireland was not mentioned in the provisional clauses, he feared the trade of that country would be injured, and therefore he wished to have them included.

Mr. Solicitor General thought it would be highly improper for this country to make any trade laws for Ireland, just in the moment that the parliament had come to a solemn declaration that they had no legislative authority over that kingdom.

Some further conversation took place in respect to what effect it might have as to Birmingham and Sheffield, and then the question being put, it passed, and the house adjourned.

The following is an abstract of a bill for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse between the subjects of Great-Britain and those of the United States of North-America.

IT recites, that the Provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, have lately been solemnly acknowledged by his Majesty to be Independent and Sovereign States, by the description of the United States of America.

It therefore enacts, that all statutes heretofore made to regulate the trade between Great-Britain and America, or to prohibit any intercourse between the same, shall, so far as they prohibit the intercourse between Great-Britain and the Territories now composing the said United States, wholly and absolutely be repealed.

It recites, that whilst the aforesaid Provinces were annexed to Great-Britain, the inhabitants of the said Provinces enjoyed all rights, franchises, privileges, and benefits of British subjects, as well in respect to the trade and commerce with Great-Britain as in other instances; and in consequence thereof their ships and vessels, being navigated as British ships and vessels are by law navigated, were admitted into the ports of Great-Britain with all the privileges and advantages of British built ships.

That by the several laws now existing for regulation of the trade with foreign states, the subjects of the latter are, as aliens, liable to various commercial restrictions, as also to various duties and customs at the ports of Great-Britain, which hitherto have not been applicable to, or demandable from, the inhabitants of the said several Provinces of America.

That it is highly expedient the intercourse between Great-Britain and the said States should be established on the most enlarged principles of reciprocal benefit to both countries; but from the distance between Great-Britain and America, it must be a considerable time before any convention for establishing the trade and intercourse between Great-Britain and the said States of America, upon a permanent foundation, can be concluded:

Therefore, for the purpose of making a temporary regulation of commerce and intercourse between Great-Britain and America, and in order to evince the disposition of Great-Britain to be on terms of the most perfect amity with America; and in confidence of a like disposition on the part of the said States towards Great-Britain, it further enacts, that after (a time to be named in the bill) the ships and vessels of the subjects of America, with the merchandizes on board the same, shall be admitted into all the ports of Great-Britain in the same manner as vessels of the

subjects of other Independent States; but the merchandizes and goods on board such vessels, being of the produce of the said States, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the merchandizes would be subject to, if they were the property of British subjects, and imported in British built vessels.

It further enacts, that during the time aforesaid, the ships and vessels of the said United States, shall be admitted into the ports of his Majesty's Islands, Colonies or Plantations in America, with any merchandize, produce of the territories of the aforesaid States, with liberty to export from the said Plantations in America, to the territories of the said States, any merchandize whatsoever: and such merchandizes, which shall be imported or exported from the said British Islands in America, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the said merchandizes would be subject to, if they were the property of British subjects.

It then enacts, that during the time herein before limited, there shall be the same drawbacks and bounties, on merchandizes exported from Great-Britain into the territories of the said States of America, as are allowed in the case of exportation to the Plantations, or Colonies, now belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, in America.

And further enacts, that all ships and vessels belonging to any subjects of the United States, which shall have come into any port of Great-Britain since (a time to be specified) together with the merchandizes on board the same, shall have the full benefit of this act.

From the Publick Advertiser.

To the CALEDONIAN.

S I R,

I Congratulate you on the glorious prospect which now opens to the view of the poor, distressed, starving, rack-rented tenants in the Highlands of Scotland; to the view of some hundred thousands disbanded soldiers, discarded seamen, artificers without employment, labourers without work, female servants out of place, and all descriptions of men in this country, this ruined and forlorn country!—America, the fertile plains of Independent America invites you thither: The Earl of Shelburne has generously provided an asylum for all who are weary and heavy laden, for all who have too much rent and burdensome taxes to pay: The pride and insolence of English Dukes, Earls, Lords and Squires, must now lick the dust. The Earl of Shelburne has laid the ax to the root of the tree, and humbled the haughty indeed; that all overborne Englishmen may desert a land which holds out to them nakedness, want and penury, and emigrate to America, flowing with milk and honey. Such, is now, the happy prospect before all who struggle with adverse fortune in England: Shelburne has opened the door to your happiness; will you hesitate one moment to walk into the blissful mansion?

All mouths shall speak of Shelburne the great; the extensive proprietors of land shall curse him; but the commonalty, the people, shall sing forth his praise, when the once fertile glebes in Britain bring forth only briars and thorns for want of inhabitants.

A. H.

From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE.

St. JOHN'S, April 9.

We are informed that the 4th of next month is the time appointed for delivering up the different captured islands.

A List of the new Ministry.

Duke of Portland, First Lord of the Treasury, Vice Lord Sheburne. Lord North, Privy seal, and created a Peer, Vice Lord Camden. Mr. Burke, Paymaster-General, Vice the Lord Advocate. The Honourable Mr. Fox, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Vice Mr. Pitt. Lord Stormont, Secretary of State, Vice T. Townshend, now a Peer.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Letters received from London, dated the 14th of March, intimate, that, since Lord Shelburne resigned the guidance of the helm, no Minister had been appointed for fourteen days. The Duke of Devonshire was much talked of as Viceroy of Ireland, and Lord Loughborough for Lord High Chancellor; he will be the first North Briton who has held the seals; Lord Mansfield never would accept of that department, knowing the uncertainty of a continuance in it; but the noble Wedderburne has hitherto proved invincible to all faction, and may remain unmoved in that dignified station, to the last syllable of his Lordship's existence.

MAY 5.

Tuesday last the brig Royal Midshipman arrived here in 22 days from Tortola: Letters by this vessel inform, that a number of merchantmen with West-India produce, had lately sailed from that island for the continent of America.

Sunday the 27th ult. sailed from Sandy-Hook a fleet consisting of ships, brigs, sloops and schooners, to the amount of 75, for Nova-Scotia, with many thousands of settlers for that Province.

Saturday afternoon the ship Tonyn, Capt. Welch, arrived here from Liverpool; she left that port the 23th of March, at which time no embargo had been laid on any vessels bound to America, from any part of England.

The ship Abby was to sail from Liverpool for this port soon after the Tonyn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

Saturday last Brigadier-General Clark, with a number of other officers, arrived in town from New-York, we are informed, for the purpose of conducting the British prisoners into that city. Five hundred marched from the New-Gaol yesterday morning, and the last division, consisting of about the same number, will march this morning.

Thursday last arrived here the ship Hawk, Capt. John Bull, in 45 days from Marseilles, but last in 35 days from Gibraltar, into which port he was obliged to go, by contrary winds. He was received at Gibraltar with the greatest politeness, and the greatest attention shewn him by the Generals Elliot and Boyd, and the marine officers in that port, being the first American vessel that had arrived there, and displayed the thirteen stripes, since the revolution.

Captain Bull informs, that about the latter end of February, the island of Sicily was visited with a dreadful shock of an earthquake, in which a great part of the town of Messina, with a number of the neighbouring villages were destroyed, and not less than 10,000 persons perished.—The shock was felt for 50 leagues along the coast on the main, opposite to Sicily.

Letters from Antigua mention, that there has been so very little rain in that and the neighbouring islands, that all kinds of herbage is burnt up, and their crop is almost destroyed; so that it is computed in the island of Antigua, where almost every year they made 20,000 hogheads of sugar, they will not make above 3,000 this year.

Since our last arrived here the cutter Charming Molly, Bateman, from Ostend; the cutter Two Brothers, Major, from Dover; the brig Hector, Hardy, from Rhode-Island, with several other vessels from New-York, &c.

A large ship under imperial colours, from Hispaniola, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, &c. is in our river, and may be expected up this day.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 29.

“Several persons made application to re-possess their houses now vacant by the refugees embarking, but were all refused; and it was alleged they would not have them, until the loyalists were restored to their estates.”

TRENTON, May 14.

Somerlet, April 28, 1783.

The field officers of this county having fixed upon Saturday the 26th inst. for the celebration of peace, the two battalions of militia, the artillery and troop of horse, assembled at 10 o'clock in the morning, agreeably to orders, at Mount-Pleasant, near Van-Veghter's bridge. His Excellency the Governor, a great number of gentlemen from this and the neighbouring counties, and a splendid assembly of ladies, attended on the joyful occasion. On the summit of the hill an elegant and spacious bower had been previously built, under the direction of Captain Van-Aarsdalen, whose taste and ingenuity, displayed thro' the whole of this romantick structure, gained universal applause. Before the centre of the bower the American flag was splendidly displayed. The troops were first reviewed by His Excellency the Governor, who was pleased to express great satisfaction with their martial appearance. The proclamation, declaring a cessation of hostilities, was then read in front of the line, and was succeeded by loud acclamations, and a discharge of thirteen rounds of artillery and musketry, concluding with a well executed running fire. The troops were next formed in a circle about the flag-staff, and an excellent sermon, adapted to the occasion, was preached by the Reverend Mr. Freylich. After divine service the quartermasters issued to the troops a plentiful supply of liquor which had been provided for them. His Excellency the Governor, the officers of the militia, and a great number of other gentlemen, sat down to a cold collation in the bower; and the remainder of the day was spent both within and without the arbour with great joy and festivity. After the repeat the following thirteen toasts were drank, accompanied severally by a discharge of artillery, &c.

1. The glorious 3d of February, 1783. May it be an anniversary of joy to the most distant generations.
2. The United States of America.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. The United Netherlands; and all other powers friendly to America.
5. General Washington.
6. The Marquis la Fayette. May his distinguished patriotism be the model for those who wish to ennoble their nobility by a disinterested love of freedom.
7. The American Commissioners at Versailles.
8. Those virtuous heroes who have gloriously fallen in defence of their country.
9. The American army. May they be generously rewarded and gratefully remembered for their patience and fortitude, their services and sufferings, in the defence of their country.
10. May the American revolution prove propitious to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

11. The 4th of July, 1776. May it be a memento to tyranny, and teach mankind to revere themselves.

12. May that virtue which stood on the rock of firmness when adversity lowered, stand the more dangerous intoxication of prosperity.

13. May those sons of America, who deserted her in the gloom of adversity, never enjoy the sunshine of her prosperity.

The Honourable the Legislature of this State are to meet on Thursday next, at Burlington, agreeably to adjournment.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable house and lot of land in Pennington, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey; the house well finished, five good rooms with fire-places, and an entry through the whole, with a cellar, and a cistern for rain-water that will hold eight hogheads, within one yard of the kitchen door; a good stable, chair-house and cow-house, &c. The lot contains an half acre of rich fertile land, garden and orchard of good fruit trees; the whole in good repair. Also a lot of five acres of good timber land, lying about two and a half miles from the premises. The stand is very convenient for a merchant or tradesman, it being in a place where there has been much business done—Price for the whole £. 270 pounds. As no part of the money is wanted at present, the payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

HEZEKIAH-STITES WOODRUFF.

N. B. Twenty-five acres of good arable land one quarter of a mile from said house to be sold with, or separate from, the above, as may best suit the purchaser.

3w†

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Sarjant, Esquire, formerly of Amboy, in New-Jersey, but late of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, deceased, by bond, bill, note, book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment by the 10th day of June next; and all persons having any just demands against the said estate, are desired to make them known to the subscriber, that the same may be settled.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A Good dwellinghouse and lot of land in Amboy, in a convenient part of the town for business.—Also several other lots in and near the town belonging to the said estate. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Princeton,

JONATHAN DEARE, Adm.

N. B. Such persons as are indebted by bond, bill or note, and cannot make payment, are requested to renew the same.

May 8, 1783.

4w†

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

[Price NINE-PENCE]

A

SERIOUS ADDRESS

TO THE

RULERS OF AMERICA,

On the Inconsistency of their Conduct respecting

S L A V E R Y:

FORMING A CONTRAST

Between the ENCROACHMENTS of England on American LIBERTY,

AND,

American INJUSTICE in tolerating SLAVERY.

As for me, I will assuredly contend for full and impartial liberty, whether my labour may be successful or vain.

Warrants for Lands in Virginia.

SOLDIERS rights, for about seven thousand acres of land, lying between Green River and the Ohio, which is a rich soil, in a country which is likely to be very speedily settled, and worth the attention of farmers removing to the frontiers. These warrants will be sold on reasonable terms, and the payments made easy, by applying to Samuel Throckmorton, in the lower part of Amwell; or Clement Biddle, in Philadelphia.

3w†

ALL persons indebted to Maxwell West and Co. either by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective balances to the subscriber on or before the first day of July next. A punctual compliance with the above will save further cost and trouble.

JACOB WEST.

Greenwich townsh. Suffex coun. May 1, 1783. 5†

The noted full-blooded horse
TRAVELLER,

FROM Maryland, will cover at the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Reading, in the county of Hunterdon, about one mile and an half from New-Germantown, at the low rate of one Half Johannes the season, to be paid in October next, or wheat will be taken at the market price.

TRAVELLER is a dark bay, full fifteen hands and three inches high, with a small star and one white hind foot, rising twelve years old this grass, moves remarkably gay and easy, and is allowed, by the best judges, to be as active a horse as any in America; he was got by Colonel Lloyd's imported horse Traveller out of that famous imported mare Nancy Bywell, which beat the old noted horse Lath at Warwick, in Maryland, with great ease: Traveller has covered these two years past in Buckingham township, Bucks county, a large number of mares at the stable of William Bennet; is noted for getting fine colts and covers sure. Gentlemen who live at a distance, and choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and the best care taken of them, by

JOHN TAYLOR.

April 16, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO BOY, healthy, strong and active, fourteen years old last fall, and judged to be as likely as any boy in the county. Enquire of the Printer hereof, or Jasper Smith, Esquire, of Flemington.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Readington, Hunterdon county, about the first of November last, a dark bay mare, with a black mane and tail, four years old this spring, between 13 and 14 hands high; has been used both to ride and draw: Whoever secures the said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN MEHELM.

P. S. The town clerks of this county are requested to examine whether the said stray is posted. J. M. 3w

Stands at the stable of the subscriber, and will cover mares the ensuing season, at Ten Dollars the season, or a Guinea the leap, that famous high bred horse

BASHAW.

HE is a full sized horse, a fine bay with black legs, hind feet white; he is very lengthy, strong and bony; and is allowed by gentlemen of the turf to be inferior in blood to no horse in England, as he is but the third generation from the celebrated Godolphin Arabian. Bashaw was got by Wildair out of Cub, his dam by Old Cub, grandam by Second; she was Amaranthus's dam, a very excellent racer, great grandam by Sterling; she was the dam of Leed's Pop and Flash, and several other good racers, his great great grandam by Old Partner, and full sister to Bandy's dam. Wildair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. Wildair and Cub were, a few years past, the property of James Delancy, Esq. who was offered an enormous price for both horse and mare, in order to be shipped back to England at the particular request of the greatest breeder in that country; however, he could only be prevailed on to part with the horse, who covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen. Bashaw is late from Long-Island, where he has covered in great character, as a sure foal getter, and his stock being large, handsome, and very active.

EZEKIEL SMITH.

N. B. Eight Dollars cash will be taken—and good pasture will be provided for such mares that come a distance, and every due attention paid to them.

Windfor, near Princeton, April 22, 1783. 3w†

THE subscriber hereby informs the publick in general, and his friends and former customers in particular, that he has removed from the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in third street, Philadelphia, to the French Arms Tavern in Trenton, at the corner of the markethouse, where he is building good sheds for carriages, &c. and is provided with every thing necessary for the entertainment of a large number of travellers, and is determined to shew the utmost attention and assiduity to those who are pleased to favour him with their custom. From the publick's most obedient and very humble servant.

JACOB G. BERGEN.

Trenton, April 30, 1783. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of land, lying in Middlesex county:

A Plantation lying near George's road, adjoining Swego mill, known by the name of Saplin-Ridge, within seven miles of Brunwick; there is on it a good new frame house, a new English frame barn, a young bearing orchard, about ninety acres of the said tract cleared, and a sufficient quantity of meadow may be made on it; the land is very fertile and well timbered.

Also five hundred acres of land adjoining the Crossroads, whereon Richard Slover now lives; this tract will be sold altogether or separately, as may best suit the purchasers: On this place is a good convenient house, a good barn, and as fine an orchard for bearing as any in the state.

Also a tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, adjoining lands of Jacobus Snidecker and Thomas Wetherill, on which a great deal of meadow may be made; this tract is unimproved. For terms of sale enquire of Samuel Tucker, Esq. at Trenton, or Thomas Lawrence, Esq. at Princeton.

State of New-Jersey, February 11, 1783. 3m

Salem county, state of New-Jersey, April 12, 1783.

WHEREAS the subscriber did, for himself and in behalf of Elijah Martin, a minor under his guardianship, apply to the Honourable the Legislature for remedy of certain defects in the will of Thomas Shreve, late of Salem county, deceased; and for confirmation of the title of certain lands in said county, intended to be devised to the subscriber and the said Martin, their heirs and assigns forever, by the will of the said Thomas Shreve, deceased: Be it known to all whom it may concern, That permission has been given the subscriber to lay his case before the Legislature on the first Tuesday of their next sitting.

3w†

JOB SHREVE.

WAS found, on the road between Elizabeth-Town and Brunwick, a GOLD WARCH: The owner may have it again by applying to the subscriber at Mount-Holly, or Mr. William Wister in Philadelphia.

April 24, 1783.

3w*

PATRICK GARVES.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the proprietors of East New-Jersey, and all others whom it may concern, that the proprietors of West New-Jersey will, at the next sitting of the Legislature, renew their application for leave to bring in a bill, to be enacted into a law, to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of running and establishing the line of partition between the Eastern and Western Divisions of the State of New-Jersey, and for settling all matters in dispute between the proprietors of East New-Jersey and the proprietors of West New-Jersey, pursuant to the prayer of our petition now depending before the Legislature, the subject whereof was postponed at the last sitting for want of due and timely notice.

JOSEPH REED, } Committee of W. }
JONA. D. SERGEANT, } Jersey }
EBENEZER COWELL, } Proprietors. }
CLEMENT BIDDLE, }
DANIEL ELLIS, }

February 1, 1783.

15s. ||

BURLINGTON.

READY for sale, at the porter brewery in York-street, bottle beer, bottle porter, and porter in casks—Any quantity for exportation, and good allowance made to captains of vessels.—Also cask beer at forty, thirty, and twenty shillings per barrel, brewed from the very best pale amber malt, light and bright for the warm season.

April 7, 1783.

7w†

MERCURY

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares at Gilbert Longstreet's, in Upper Freehold, and at Penolopon, at Kenneth Hankinson's, Monmouth county, to stand week and week about, beginning Saturday the 19th of April at Kenneth Hankinson's, at two and an half guineas the season; and all kinds of grain will be taken at the market prices if paid in the season; six dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars to ensure a foal.

MERCURY is full bred, a chestnut sorrel, fifteen and an half hands high, rising eight years old, equal to any horse on the continent, and his colts are allowed to be the best of any in the state by the best of judges.

MERCURY was bred by Doctor Tenant, of Virginia, and his dam was Clio, an imported mare; was got by the celebrated running horse Apollo.

KENNETH HANKINSON.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for mares.

April 21, 1783.

4w§

New-Brunswick, April 7, 1783.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old acquaintance, that after six years attention to publick business in a variety of branches, he is again returned to the agreeable situation of private life. He most sincerely congratulates his friends and fellow-citizens on the happy restoration of peace, and the establishment of the sovereignty of the United States of America. By this mode of communication he further wishes to acquaint the publick, that he occupies the stores formerly held by that worthy character their old friend James Neilson, Esq. in this place, which are put in good repair, and open for the reception of all kinds of country produce, for which a ready market will constantly be found, and the highest price given. Water transportation will also be provided for the conveyance of produce, &c. to New-York and the eastern states, under the charge of careful persons. As soon as regularity takes place of confusion, with respect to commercial affairs, he proposes to enter into the dry good business, which will be pursued with diligence, and such attention to the interest of his countrymen, who may favour him with their custom, as will convince all that it is a principal part of his object to serve them.

6w

JOHN NEILSON.

THE subscriber is under the necessity of requesting all those who are indebted to him, to be as expeditious in discharging their accounts as possible.

ABRAHAM SKIRM.

Nottingham, 8th 4th month, 1783.

4w*

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable farm, containing upwards of three hundred acres of excellent land, adjoining the river Raritan, in the county of Middlesex, within half a mile of Brunwick, so well known for its beautiful and healthy situation: One hundred acres of this farm is extraordinary timberland, about 20 acres very good meadow, and more may be easily made; on it is a fine young orchard of the best grafted apple-trees, and a variety of other fruit; the whole is well watered, and a stream runs through it, which, in the driest season, produces a plentiful supply of water for many useful and profitable branches of business, for which the situation is also very convenient; on the premises are a small house, a good Dutch barn, and some other out buildings. The terms of purchase will be made known to any person who will apply for that purpose to the subscriber, who lives on the farm.

JOHN VOORHEES.

New-Brunswick, March 18, 1783.

9w*

New-Brunswick, April 14, 1783.

THE subscriber hereby informs the publick, and his friends in particular, that he has provided a good vessel and stores for the reception of country produce: He means to follow his old employ in plying between this and New-York: He has on hand for sale at his store, rum, wine, brandy, sugar, tea, dry goods, &c. &c. He gives the highest price for all kinds of country produce.

6w†

JAMES RICHMOND.

State of New-Jersey, } BY Virtue of a writ of }
Burlington County, ss. } Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue on Monday the 16th day of June next, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the house of Peter Tallman, Esq. (at the Black-Horse) horses, cattle, waggons, beds and bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, with a variety of other household goods and kitchen furniture: And on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, between the hours of twelve in the morning, and five in the afternoon of the same day, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the house of James Esdaill, intkeeper in Burlington, a plantation or tract of land lying and being in Mansfield township, containing about 230 acres of land; also 25 acres of meadow situate and lying in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, late the property of said Peter Tallman, Esq. seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

April 16, 1783.

8w

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely negro boy, about 19 years old; has had the small-pox, can do housework, shave and dress, take care of horses, and drive a carriage, either on the box or postillion; is a very good gardener, and can do farming work, is perfectly sober, and sold for no fault, but the gentleman is about leaving the country.—Also the time of a mulatto boy, who has about 3 years to serve; is a very good farmer, and had the small-pox. Enquire of the Printer.

April 3, 1783.

6w